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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/605,794	06/27/2000	Osman Abdoul Ismael	P2651C	6721

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EXAMINER

BULLOCK JR, LEWIS ALEXANDER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2126	

2126

DATE MAILED: 01/02/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

<b>Application No.</b> 09/605,794	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ISMAEL ET AL.	
<b>Examiner</b> Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.	<b>Art Unit</b> 2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 July 2002.
- 2a)  This action is **FINAL**.
- 2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11)  The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a)  approved b)  disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 9.
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,2,6-8,and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HILL (US 5,724,588) in view of "The Common Object Request Broker: Architecture and Specification" by OMG and Hollberg (EP 0727739 A1). In regards to claims 6-8 and 15-18, the rejection is based on the non-final rejection mailed on 4/23/02, paper no. 10.

As to claim 1 and 18, HILL teaches a method of managing from a client station (client) to a target object (object) at a remote station (server), comprising the steps of: generating a client object (proxy) forming a representation of the target object (when client process receives the identifier of the stub, it instantiates the proxy / "The client contains an object proxy...corresponding to the object 1410.") (col. 7, lines 1-7; col. 13, lines 21-26), the client object is configured to identify methods of the target object which are remotely accessible (col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 20), the client object being further configured to implement the remotely accessible methods; and enabling a client application to access the methods by instantiating the client object (col. 8, line 45 – col. 9, line 14; col. 13, lines 21-48; col. 6, lines 60-67). HILL teaches that the objects are created by object oriented programming techniques (col. 1, line 63 – col. 2, line 23).

Therefore, it is well known in the art that these techniques allow objects to have methods that manipulate the data of that object. Therefore, the methods accessible to the client allow one to remotely manipulate the data of an object. However, HILL does not teach the associating the client object with a network adapter.

The OMG teaches adaptors/ORBs for network connections. OMG teaches the network adaptors being registerable with the framework at the first machine [page 32] as well as adaptor(s) being responsive to requests from client machine to the target object(s) [page 8 teaches, "The Object Implementation information is provided at installation time and is stored in the Implementation Repository for use during request delivery."]. HILL teaches association of the client proxy objects with the server stubs and corresponding objects. Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to associate the ORB adapter for network connections as taught by OMG, because HILL recognized that the Proxy-Stub connection for remote procedure calls allows for distributed processing, see column 5, lines 42-63. However, HILL does not explicitly mention that the system is operable in a telecommunications network.

HOLLBERG teaches that accessing of remote methods of a target object (managed object) in a telecommunications network (GDMO / ASN.1) via client object (proxy managed object) (col. 8, line 56 – col. 9, line 7; col. 5, lines 27-33; col. 5, line 55 – col. 6, line 4). HOLLBERG also teaches that the target object has methods that manipulate the values of the attributes (col. 7, lines 21-26). It would be obvious that since the proxy managed object is a local representation of the target object (col. 5, line 27-28) that it has methods for accessing and manipulating the attributes of the object.

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Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the teachings of HILL with the teachings of OMG and HOLLBERG in order to minimize the effort needed to communicate by management applications with remote objects (col. 1, lines 1-11).

As to claim 2, HOLLBERG teaches each PMO is instantiated to provide a set of object class specific methods through which a management application can conveniently submit CMIS requests to query or manipulate the real Managed object (col. 9, lines 1-7). It would be obvious that in order for the PMO to be instantiated the class must be compiled and that since the proxy object is accessible by applications it has an interface. It also would be obvious that the proxy object is considered a stub to the remotely accessible methods of the managed object and is therefore a stub also.

As to claims 6-8 and 15-18, refer to the rejection mailed on 4/23/02, paper no 10, for rejection of the claims.

3. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HILL in view of OMG and HOLLBERG as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of "JavaBeans and ActiveX go head to head" by HUGHES and HAMILTON (US 5,737,607) as disclosed in the non-final rejection, paper no. 10, mailed 4/23/02.

4. Claims 3 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HILL in view of OMG and HOLLBERG as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view

of STUTZ (US 5,517,645) as disclosed in the non-final rejection, paper no. 10, mailed 4/23/02

5. Claims 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HILL in view of OMG, HOLLBERG, and STUTZ as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of "JavaBeans and ActiveX go head to head" by HUGHES and HAMILTON (US 5,737,607) as disclosed in the non-final rejection, paper no. 10, mailed 4/23/02.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 7/29/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant claims that the claims are directed toward managing remote objects rather than to the system for invoking behaviors of remote objects. In response, the examiner states that only claims 1, 7, and 18 mention the managing of remote objects. All other claims deal with remote manipulation or access to remote objects. Claims 1 and 18 mentions the managing in the preamble of the claim. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation managing a target object has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

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Applicant's steps deal with the remote manipulation and access to the target object.

There are no managing or management functions cited in the steps. Claim 7 states that the client object has management methods for accessing the remotely accessible methods of the target object. Applicant states that the management functions include get and set. In response, first, the examiner cannot explicitly use only a management function get and set to show management function since the claim is not limited to those functions. The examiner equates management functions to all functions that allow a client to managed the object. Therefore, if an object controls the invocation to another object that object has a management function of that object. Secondly, the HOLLBERG reference teaches in a telecommunications network that an application can invoke a managed object via a proxy managed object which are local representatives of remote managed objects (col. 8, line 56 – col. 9, line 7; col. 5, lines 27-30). HOLLBERG also mentions that the PMOs provide methods for strong typed access to the ASN.1 values of the attributes of managed objects and to the parameters of actions (col. 5, lines 30-33). Therefore, the PMOs allow a client to managed the methods of a managed object.

Applicant argues that the prior art teaches remote invocation of objects and not the remote manipulation of object properties. The examiner disagrees. All of the prior art cited uses objects as object oriented programming objects. It is well known in the art that the objects not only have data but the methods to manipulate that data. For instance, HOLLBERG states that the objects created by the ASN.1 type C++ classes provide a set of methods to manipulate the values of the ASN.1 type (col. 5, lines 40-

46). Therefore since the proxy is a local representation of the target object it has the methods for manipulating the data of the remote object.

Applicant states that the representation of the client object **may** be a list including the name of the target object, or other properties of the target object which can be manipulated. As stated before, the examiner cannot limit the claims specifically to a list since there is no limitation of such. Since all of the references teach that the proxy is a local representation of the remote object, the claim language is met.

Applicant states that the specification points out that access methods of the target object which support remote manipulation include methods to get, set, create, delete, add object, and remote object. However, as the examiner stated before, since the claims do not explicitly state what the access methods are, the examiner cannot limit the methods to such. Also, since all of the references teach that objects created by object oriented programming have data as well as the methods to manipulate that data, then the client object as a local representation of the target object, has access methods to manipulate the target object.

Similar statements and arguments are made for claims 7, 15, and 17. The examiner refers to the reasoning above in maintaining the rejection. Therefore, since the references as applied adequately teach the limitations the rejections are maintained.



***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

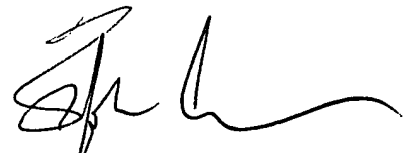
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-0439. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alvin E. Oberley can be reached on (703) 305-9716. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-0286.

lab  
December 30, 2002

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'St. John Courtenay III', written in a cursive style.

ST. JOHN COURTENAY III  
PRIMARY EXAMINER